e Evening Star

No. 14,749.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

the following nominations for the new judi-

Wickersham, Washington; Arthur H.

Noyce, Minnesota.
Marshals—James E. Shoup, Alaska; Cornellus L. Vawler, Alaska; Geo. G. Perry, Iowa.

Attorney—Robert A. Friedrich, Alaska; Jos. K. Wood, Montana; A. M. Post, Ne-

LOCAL BILLS APPROVED.

Measures of Interest to the District Signed by the President.

The President went to the Capitol shortly

after noon today in order to expedite the work pertaining to the close of the session.

He was accompanied by all the members of his cabinet, and they occupied the Presi-

dent's room in the Senate wing. Immedi-

ately upon their arrival the President and

his advisers took up the examination of bills. The President also received calls

The President signed the following bills

H. R. 7950—For the extension of Colum-bia road east of 13th street and for other

TO SEE CADETS GRADUATE.

Secretary Long left here this afternoon

on the U.S. S. Dolphin for Annapolis, Md.

where he expects to spend the remainder

of the week in attedance upon the closing

exercises of the Naval Academy. Assistant

Secretary Hackett will act as secretary in

his absence.
Secretary Root, accompanied by General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin, will leave here Saturday next for West Point to attend the graduating exercises at the Military Academy early next week. It is probable that General Chaffee and General Ludlow will accompany the party.

A WORKING CONGRESS.

New Record Established for a First

A complete summary of the vast work of

Congress, up to date, compared with the

four preceding Congresses, appeared today

as a special feature of the House of Repre-

House. It covers both the Senate and

GEN. WHEELER'S FUTURE.

Will Be Given No Military Assignment, but Will Be Shortly Retired.

It is said at the War Department that

Gen. Wheeler will be given no military as

signment under his commission as brigadie general of regulars, and that he will be

placed on the retired list within the nex

few days. This plan of action is in ac-

cordance with an understanding reached

between the President and Gen. Wheeler

The retirement will be made upon Ger

The retirement will be made upon Gen. Wheeler's application, and is in conformity with the Statute authorizing the President to retire office. To of the army upon their own application after they reach the age of sixty-two years. Gen. Wheeler was born September 10, 1836, and in the natural course of events would be retract for age September 10 next, when he will reach the age of sixty-four years, the statutory limit of active service in the army.

Gen. Wheeler was appointed to fill a vacancy in the list of brigadier generals caused by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Otis to the vacancy in the list of major generals, caused by the statutory retirement of Maj. Gen. Merritt. The prospective retirement of Gen. Wheeler will create a vacancy which will be permanently filled by the appointment of one of the officers of the army who has particularly distinguished himself in the field of action in Cuba. Porto Rico or the Philippines. The President is somewhat embarrassed in this matter by the abundance of fine material to select from. Six officers are mentioned as having superior claims for preferment in this direction. These are Gens. Davis, Chaffee, Hughes, Wheaton, Bates and Schwan, all of whom have rendered conspicuous military service. They are all colonels in the regular army and brigadier generals of volunteers. There is an impression that Gen. Davis, military governor of Porto Rico, stands the best chance of securing the star.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, early this morning confirmed the following nom-

agtions: Wm. Haywood of Honolulu, to be

collector of internal revenue for Hawaii

Thomas H. Norton of Ohio, consul at Har-

put, Turkey. The Senate rejected the nom-ination of Fred B. Spriggs of Unity, N. Y. to be agent for the Indians of the Nevada agency in Nevada.

To Reclaim the Anacostia Flats.

House (H. R. 12163) authorizing the Secre

tary of War to enter into a contract or

nent of the Anacostia river and the recia-

mation of its flats, from the line of the

District of Columbia to the mouth of the

river, at a cost not to exceed \$3,000,000 The

sum of \$10,000 is appropriated, out of any

money in the treasury not otherwise ap-propriated, to pay the expenses of any pre-liminary work or plans that may be neces-sary for the commencement of the work.

The Dolphin arrived at the navy yard

early yesterday afternoon, bringing back

from Newport, R. I., Assistant Secretar,

Hackett. The exercises at the Naval War

College on Saturday were unusually inter

esting, the attendance being larger than

esting, the attenuance being larger than ever before. After the delivery of the address and the reception a lunch was served at the house of Captain Walker. In the afternoon the assistant secretary visited the training school grounds and the torpedo station. On Saturday night Rear Admiral

contracts for the dredging and improve

Mr. Mudd has introduced a bill in the

Secretaries Long and Root Going Annapolis and West Point.

from a number of senators.

cial offices in Alaska under the new law: John G. Brady, to be governor of Alaska Judges-Melville C. Brown, Alaska; Jas.

Fight Between Foreign Troops and Boxers.

MANY KILLED ON BOTH SIDES

Japan Protests Against Landing of Russian Troops.

FORMER IS MOBILIZING HER NAVY

Admiral Kempff to Be Reinforced by a Warship.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

SHANGHAI, June 6.-The soldiers dispatched to attack the Boxers have fought an engagement quite close to Pekin, Many were killed on both sides.

LANDING OF RUSSIANS STOPPED. Said to Be Due to Protest From

SHANGHAI, June 6.-In consequence of the representations of Japan the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped. It is believed here that should Russia persist in sending a preponderating military force to the front a collision with Japan will inevitably

result. Alarming reports are current here of the hurried completion of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet.

The Russian minister at Pekin, M. de Giers, has made another attempt to induce the Chinese foreign office to formally request Russian assistance to restore order but the offer has not yet been accepted. Violent dissensions are reported to exist

between the Chinese commander-in-chief of the forces, Jung-Iu, and Prince Ching-Tuan, who, in accordance with the wishes of the dowager empress, is strongly supporting the cause of the Boxers. The mobs who murdered the English mis-

sionaries, Robinson and Norman, mutilated

and disemboweled the bodies.

The station at Yan-Tin, three miles from Pekin, has been burned.

The British minister, Sir. Claude M. Mac

donald, is reported to be quite ill.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff, commanding the United States steamer Newark, lying at the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pelho river, dated "Engagement has commenced. Have

force of fifty seamen more-battal-On of marines." •
The cipher message is not entirely legible and it is supposed at the Navy Department the admiral means that he has landed fifty seamen to reinforce the battalion of ma-

already ashore.

break in the admiral's cablegram is The break in the admiral's cablegram is caused by an illegible group of figures in the cablegram. Reading in one light it would seem that the Newark has landed fifty sailors to reinforce the marines already ashore, and in another aspect the gap might be read to state that fifty sailors had been landed with another battalion of marines. However that may be, the admiral's news is regarded as of the utmost gravity. Secretary Long has cabled him to send his messages hereafter in plain English, in order to avoid further misunderstandings and delays in transmitting the cipher. The admiral has saidnothing about needing more force, but the department stands ready to supply this at once, supposing that he has not communicated directly with Rear Admiral Remy at Manila in quest of reinforcements.

Naval Force to Be Strengthened.

Bad news continues to come from Minis-ter Conger, and the naval force in the Pci Ho river has been ordered to be reinforced. The minister cabled today that the situation was worse at Pekin, and this state-ment, taken in connection with Admira ment, taken in connection with Admiral Kempf's alarming cablegram of yesterday announcing that an engagement had be-gun, decided the State Department to strengthen the naval forces seene of trouble. Accordingly a cablegran was sent to Admiral Remey at Manila di was sent to Admiral Remey at Manlla directing him to dispatch at once to Admiral Kempff's command the gunboat Helena, or if that craft is not at Manila and ready for immediate service, then some other vessel of correspondingly light draft and power. The purpose is to place at Admiral Kempff's disposal an efficient warship capable of ascending the Pei Ho as far as Tientsin. Admiral Kempff's flagship, the Newark, drawing twenty-three feet three inches of water, cannot ascend the river safely beyond the Taku forts near the entrance, but the little Helena, drawing only eleven of water, cannot ascend the river safely beyond the Taku forts near the entrance, but the little Helena, drawing only eleven feet nine inches, can safely ascend to Tlentsin, forty miles above. She was specifically designed for service in Chinese rivers and so is likely to prove much more effective than any other of the foreign warships which can pass the Taku forts and reach Tlentsin. She carries a battery particularly adapted to dealing with such half-organized mobs as the "Boxers." Besides her eight four-inch rapid-fire guns, she carries four six-pounder rapid-firers, four one-pound rapid-fire field gun. She is commanded by Commander Swinburne, and her complement is 10 officers and 106 men. In view of the service ahead of her, however, it is expected that Admiral Remey will add to this force one or two companies of marines. It is gathered from Admiral will add to this force one or two companies of marines. It is gathered from Admiral Kempff's advices that the "Boxers" are about to attack Tientsin, so that the Helena will be a particularly welcome tion to the foreign fleet in that part of China. If she leaves Manila today she should reach Taku Sunday night or Monday

Authority Given Minister Conger. Secretary Hay for his part cabled Min ister Conger at Pekin an authorization to reinforcements from Admiral Kempff and to make such disposition of his rican interests generally, e administration is still determined

that the United States government shall continue on its independent course respecting the Chinese situation, though willing to go as far as possible to aid in the restoration of peace and order in China. Therefore Admiral Kempff has not been instructed to join the other naval commanders in the Pei Ho river in concerted action. It is not possible to learn whether any overtures have been made to our government looking to the combination of our little naval force with the European naval forces at Taku and Tientsin under one comander, but it is evident, from the above statement, that if such an overture has been made it has been declined.

THE TURKISH VICE ADMIRAL.

He Will Return Home With Data Ob-Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish vice admiral who was sent to this country to investigate our ship-building facilities with a view to placing an order for a new Turkish pattle ship in the United States, will probably return to Constantinople in a shor while. The admiral has resolved to lay the plans and specifications he has obtained from our ship builders before the sultan in person, deeming this course wiser, and assuredly more rapid, than transmitting reports of his investigations to his governreports of his investigations to his government through the mails, as has been his original intention. Ahmed Pasha will submit his plan of action to his government, and upon being advised as to the sultan's wishes in the matter, which will in all probability acquiesce with his own, will sail for home, taking with him all the data collected in this country. He will again visit the Philadelphia yards after he leaves Washington en route to New York to sail for home, and also contemplates visiting the Pittsburg iron manufactories before returning to Turkey.

TRADE WITH GERMANY. -Interesting Statistics Regarding Im-

Consul General Richard Guenther at Frankfort has submitted to the State Department some interesting statistics upon Germany's importation of American goods n 1899.

The figures demonstrate, says the consul, that, while the United States furnishes a large percentage of articles of necessity. such as cereals, meats, lard, petroleum cotton seed oil, oleomargarine, &c., in which little competition exists, other articles do not figure as prominently as there is reason to expect on account of their superiority and comparatively low price. Germany, he says, by reason of her density of population, her accumulated wealth and her general prosperity, offers splendid opportunities for many goods of American manufacture. For instance, the consultates, American-made boots and shoes are generally admitted to be the best and cheapest in the world, and yet in the wealthy city of Frankfort he cannot find suitable boots and shoes for himself and family, and is obliged to send to the United States for them. Germany last year imported American boots and shoes to the value of \$101,355, as against but \$29,515 in 1857. This increase, \$ays Consul General cles do not figure as prominently as there Guenther, while gratifying in a way, is not at all what it should be, and only indicates what could be accomplished if our boot and shoe manufacturers would give more attention to this profitable German

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Assembly and Equipment of Two Big Battle Ships.

Secretary Long has issued an order for an experiment of the utmost importance to the navy. The purpose is to see how much time would be occupied in putting into condition for active naval service a part of the United States fleet to meet an emergency. Thus, in a small way, the Secretary's experiment is a reproduction of the famous order of the British admiralty for the organization of the "flying squadron" about the time of the Fashoda affair.

The vessels selected for the experiment are the battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts. Both are at the League Island navy yard laid up in ordinary. They have a skeleton organization of officers and men aboard. Captain Dickins commands the In diana and has six officers and about 150 men under him. The Massachusetts is under command of Captain Train, with four der command of Captain Train, with four officers and about the same number of sailors. These skeleton organizations have been kept aboard simply to take care of the ships; to prevent them from deteriorating, and occasionally to turn over the engines. The Secretary's orders went by telegraph to Admiral Silas Casey, the commandant of the League Island yard, and to the two captains above named, to put the ships into condition for immediate service to last at least sixty days. No notice had been given of the department's intention, so that there was no chance to make preparation for the execution of the order. By the terms of the latter the ships must clear League Island inside of three days. The League Island inside of three days. Th officers who have projected the experiment hope to do better than that. Admiral Casey is already struggling with the supply quesion; it is a large undertaking to eq

is already struggling with the supply question; it is a large undertaking to equip two big battle ships, without notice, with food, maps, bedding, ammunition and all of the things that go to make up the supplies of a ship in commission. Fortunately, the vessels have each about 650 tons of coal aboard, quite enough to take them around to Newport, where they will join the North Atlantic squadron and maneuver for the benefit of the War College.

The hardest question to deal with in the present straits of the navy is that of personnel. Telegrams were sent flying around the country to secure the immediate attendance at League Island of the officers needed to supply each ship with a staff of twelve. It was necessary to rob some of the bureaus of the Navy Department of much needed assistants. As to the crews, the Hartford left Norfolk last night for League Island, and from her numerous crew the complements of the Indiana and Massachusetts will be brought up to the standard. The Hartford sailed from San Francisco about five months ago with a crew of raw landsmen, but Captain Hawley has succeeded in turning these men into good sailors in that short space of time. About three hundred men will be required to complete the crews of each of the battle ships.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL ACT.

Judge Advocate General Lemly's De-

cision as to Retirements Judge Advocate General Lemly has decided adversely the contention of the navigation bureau that in making compulsory retirements of officers under the terms of the personnel act the officer should be retired in accordance with their rank, no lieutenants, for instance, being retired until all of the eligible captains had been retired. The judge advocate general holds that the intent of the act was to prevent wholesale retirements in one grade, which might b disastrous to the service; wherefore the law ion is practically a reaffirmation of one pro-visionally adopted at the outset of the ap-plication of the personnel act.

Contract Awarded.

The Secretary of War has awarded th contract for the reconstruction of the transport Kilpatrick to the John Robbins Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., at its bid of \$408,000, which was the lowest one received The Kilpatrick is to be fitted out for serv-ice between this country and the Philip-

Captain John Lejeune, U. S. M. C., and family are visiting Washington and are located at 1125 13th street northwest,

ASKED AN ARMISTICE

Gen. Buller Makes Request of the Boer Gen, Botha,

THE SITUATION AT LAING'S NEK

Lord Roberts Preparing to Pursue the Fleeing Burghers.

WAR NEARING THE CLOSE

LONDON, June 6 .- A special dispatch rom Lorenzo Marques, dated Tuesday, June 5. says:

General Buller and Christian Botha me at Laing's Nek at Buller's request, when three-days armistice was agreed upon. The dispatch adds that the British have

Until the situation in the neighborhood of Pretoria is enlightened the officials here, as well as others, will find difficulty in prognosticating Lord Roberts' immediate program. It appears evident that the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, with all his guns, withdrew in good order, probably along the Delagoa Bay railroad, with the view of joining President Kruger. So the Transvaal forces remain practically intact, with Presidents Kruger and Steyn and General Botha and Secretary of State Reitz all safe and in a position to continue the direction of affairs.

Prospect of Peace.

The more optimistic see in the fact that President Kruger's wife and General Botha's wife were left at Pretoria an indication that the president does not count on a long resistance.

In any case, it will probably take Lord In any case, it will probably take Lord Roberts at least a week to organize a campaign of pursuit. The military authorities anticipate that the next important news will come from Gen. Buller's direction, where plenty of time has elapsed to complete the turning movement at Laing's Nek.

A belated dispatch from Mafcking, dated May 31, announces the British occupation of Malmani, where 200 Boers surrendered.

The 13th Imperial Yeomanry Battalion,

The 13th Imperial Yeomanry Battalion, captured by the Boers Friday near Lindley, Orange River Colony, consisted of two Irish units and two companies of the Duke Cambridge's own, including Lord Donoughmore's company, which war regarded as the crack company of the corps, a number of men in the ranks being closely allied to nebbt formilion.

THE OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA. Lord Roberts Tells of the Formal Ceremonies Yesterday.

LONDON, June 6.-Lord Roberts tele-graphed to the war office as follows: "PRETORIA, June 5, 5:35 p.m.-The cupation of the town passed off most satisactorily and the British flag is now holsted on top of the government offices. The troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than I anticipated. The 3d Batalion of the Grenadier Guards lined the quare when the march past took place. "Owing to their having been on duty at me distance around the town very few cavalry and infantry were able to take part in the ceremony.
"Several of our officers who had been prisoners were among the onlookers."

Boers Capture British Regiment. The following dispatch was received by the London war office yesterday afternoon: "PRETORIA STATION, June 5, 12:55 p. m.—I regret to report that the 13th Imtion of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed

to its assistance.
"Methuen was then on the march, "Methuen was then on the march, on the Hellborn side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram, on June 1, he started off. By 10 a.m. of the following day he had marched forty-four miles in twenty-five hours; but he was too late to rescue Colonel spragge's Veomanty.

as too late to rescale ecomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were etween 2000 and 3,000 strong, and after a unning fight of five hours completely outed the enemy.

routed the enemy.
"It is a very regretable circumstance; but I trust it will not be long before the Irlsh Yeemanry are released from cap-The casualties of the British in the fighting under General Warren at Fabersput May 29, when, with 700 men, he was sur rounded and attacked by 1,000 colonia rebels, who were repulsed, included one man killed and ten wounded among the Canadian artillery. The total British cas

man kined and ten Canadian artillery. The total British cas-ualties were fifteen men killed, including Colonel Spence, and thirty wounded. Duke of Norfolk Intured. LONDON, June 6.-The Duke of Norfolk, who is lieutenant colonel of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Sussex Yeomanry, now in South Africa, has met with a somewhat serious accident by falling from his horse. His hip was dislocated and he received other injuries.

BOER ENVOYS' PROGRAM.

They Will Address a Number of Meetings in the West.

CHICAGO, June 6.-The South African peace envoys will leave Chicago tomorrow W. Wolmarans will go to Grand Haven, Mich. He will speak at Grand Haven, Holland, Muskegon and Grand Rapids and will leave Sunday for Columbus, Ohio, where the envoys are to meet. Montage White will accompany Commissioner Wolmarans. Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, ac companied by Philip Wessels, T. M. De Bruyn and Mrs. Fischer, will go to St Paul, where they will attend a demonstra-Paul, where they will attend a demonstration on Thursday night. The party will
leave St. Paul on Friday morning for Milwaukee and from there Mr. Fischer will
go to Springfield, Ill. The envoy will speak
at Lincoln's tomb and will place a wreath
upon it. He will leave Springfield in time
to be at Columbus Monday night. Commissioner Wessels, accompanied by his
brother, on leaving St. Paul, will go to
Omaha for a meeting Saturday and will
leave that night for Davenport, Iowa. He
will then join his associates at Columbus, will then join his associates at Columbus, and the party will then proceed to Balti-

WEALTHY MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

George J. Browne Despondent Over His Physical Condition. NEW YORK, June 6.-George J. Browne, a wealthy New York dry goods man, with an estimated income of \$50,000 a year, committed suicide today in his bed He shot himself through the forehead near the right temple. He had grown despond-ent from threatened Bright's disease and recently developed nervous prostration. He was fifty-seven years of age.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.-Forest fires are again r. ging in Beltrami, St. Louis and Morrison counties. One of the warden and Morrison countries. One of the wardens reported from the Morrison county that fire there had destroyed timber to the value of \$50,000. At Randall a number of dwellings were burned. No lives were lost.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE AT HONOLULU.

Territorial Act Goes Into Effect June 14-Difficulty to Get Laborors in Hawaii.

CHICAGO. June 6 .- A special dispatch to the Chicago Record from Honolulu May 29 (via San Francisco) says:

"Plans for the inauguration of Governor Dole and the territorial government are well under way. A largely attended citizens' meeting was held May 28, at which a committee of fifteen was appointed to confer and co-operate with the local government. June 14, the day when the territorial act goes into effect, has been declared a hallday. It is expected that hundreds of a holiday. It is expected that hundreds of people will be here from other islands. The nnual Kamehameha day races in Honolualways attract a large number of people

lu take place Monday, June 11, and these always attract a large number of people. The inauguration day will be Thursday of the same week. The local steamship companies are arranging excursions from almost every port in the islands.

The inaugural ceremonles will be held from 10 to 12 o'clock at the executive building. It is probable that a platform and amphitheater will be built in front of the building, as was done at the time of the flag raising, August 12, 1898. Following the inauguration Gov. and M. Dole and Secretary and Mrs. Cooper will give a public reception in the hall of the house of representatives, the old throne room where King Kalakaua and later Queen Lilluokalani used to hold court.

A convention of planters and others, employers of labor in all parts of the islands, has been called to meet in Honolulu June 4 to consider the question of a labor supply. With the end of imported contract labor, together with the apparent probability that there will be legislation against the further immigration of Japanese into all parts of the United States, the planters have been led to look elsewhere for a labor supply. Considerable labor troubles on several of the plantations with the Japanese will become turbulent whenever they predominate in numbers, have also had the effect pecome turbulent whenever they predom nate in numbers, have also had the effec of deciding the planters to look elsewher

of deciding the planters to look elsewhere for a labor supply.

One proposition that will be brought befor the convention is to import laborers from Porto Rico. It is argued that Porto Rico is now a part of the United States, so that there will be no legal impediment to importations from there. It is thought that the Porto Ricans are accustomed to sugar cultivation and that the devastating hurricane of a few months ago has created a surplus of labor there which can be utilized here. In fact, the planters' association has surplus of labor there which can be utilized here. In fact, the planters' association has already commissioned S. T. Alexander of Oakland to go to Porto Rico and investigate the subject. While the planters seem to have decided on Porto Rico as a source of labor supply, every other element in the islands is very much opposed to the scheme. Nearly every paper in the islands has a protest against bringing the only class of Porto Ricans likely to come to these islands to increase the race problems that are already here for solution.

WARSHIPS UNDER ORDERS. Hassachusetts and Indiana Getting

Ready to Go to Sea.
PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Under order rom the Navy Department the battle ships Massachusetts and Indiana, at the League Island navy yard, are being prepared for sea. The orders give no clew as to what service the vessels may be called into, the notice to Commandant Casey being simply to get the ships ready and dispatch them as soon as possible to Hampton Roads, wincre they are to await further orders The war hips were this morning piloted out of the reserve basin around to the Delaware "PRETORIA STATION, June 5, 12:55 p.
m.—I regret to report that the 13th Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31, near Lindley. On receiving information of the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the between the reserve lasm abount to the between the be

ago, and were practically ready to see when orders came, having been the roughly overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard before their arrival here.

The two vessels are loaded with enough ceal to make a trip across the Atlantic, and they contain large supplies of ammunition. There are 120 men in the reserve crew of each ship, the belance of the complement of 405 sailors and eighty marines having been distributed among various naval stations after the vessels reached here from Brooklyn. The full crews were filled out with the 525 men who came here on the frigate Hartford from Hampton Roads, and the other details ordered here from New York and Boston. The Hartford's men include 400 landsmen, who have just been brought around from San Francisco. Recruits were also taken from among the sixty landsmen and apprentices on the receiving ship at Lorgen feland. eixty landsmen and apprentices on the re-eiving ship at League Island.

celving ship at League Island.

Two of the most active men at the navy yard today were Capt. Charles J. Train of the Massachusetts and Capt. T. W. Dickins of the Indiana. Lieut. Jackson was ordered here from Annapolis as warrant officer on the Massachusetts. The Massachusets and Indiana, with the Texas, are the most powerful warships of the navy in service, and are famous for effective work in the bombardment and battle of Santiago.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT. apt. Streeter and "Judge" Niles Pray

for Release. CHICAGO, June 6.—"Judge" Niles of the "District of Lake Michigan" and Captain Streeter, the founder of the "District," have both announced that they will not recognize the jurisdiction of any civil or criminal court of Illinois. They will do business only with President Mckinley or

business only with President mercine, c-the United States courts.

Niles, who is in a cell in the county ajil, has asked the President, to order the re-lease of himself and his compatriots and in his appeal argues the justness of the con-tention that the county of Cook has no jurisdiction over the territory along the lake shore, which is under dispute.

FOR A NATIONAL NEGRO PARTY. First Steps Taken at a Meeting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The first steps looking to the organization of a national negro party have been taken in Prominent negroes-bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers-at a meet ing decided to place a presidential ticket in the field, with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every state of the Union and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices. An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention and see to the distribution of circulars outlining the rea-sons for the formation of a national negro

sons for the formation of a party.

Bishop Levi J. Cappin, the newly elected head of the A. M. E. Church in this district, presided at the meeting.

The names mentioned for President were ex-Judge E. J. Walker of Boston, with P. S. Pinchhack, ex-lieutenant governor of B. S. Finchback, ex-lieutenant governor of Louisiana, as running mate; Bishop W. B. Derrick of New York, with Prof. De Boise as running mate; Bishop Grant of Illinois, with the Rev. Dr. J. P. Sampson as Vice President; Bishop Turner, with Booker T. Washington of Alabama as Vice President, and Bishop Walters, with T. T. Allain of Louisiana, as Vice President.

Foundry Interests Prospering. CHICAGO, June 6 -The fifth annual cor ociation is being held in this city. President I. S. Seaman of Pittsburg in his address said that the foundry interests would enjoy a long period of prosperity based on mod-erate profits.

TO INAUGURATE GOV. DOLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Much Bustle and Many Callers This Morning.

THE RED CROSS BILL SIGNED

Invitation to Attend Flag Raising at Fort Stevens.

A BOY PARDONED

There was much bustle around the White House this morning, due to the near approach of the dissolution of Congress. The for the Capitol at 12 o'clock to sign bills, but before that time he received all kinds of visitors. Some, including a number of democrats, desired to say farewell. Others wanted something or some action taken. Still others were interested in the signing purposes.

H. R. 8665, authorizing and requiring the Metropolitan Railroad Company to extend its lines on old 16th street.

H. R. 8925, to authorize the detail of an officer of the retired list of the army as adjutant general of District of Columbia militia. of bills important to them or to their of-ficial business. The White House officials were busy every minute and the telephone was constantly ringing notification of mesadjutant general of District of Columbia militia.

H. R. 9827, to close all alleys in block 3 of the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside, in the county of Washington.

H. R. 9139, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia.

S. R. 28, relating to the use of rooms lately occupied by Congressional Library in the Capitol.

Among the bills to which the President attached his signature soon after his arrival at the Capitol were the general deficiency and Military Academy appropriation bills and the Alaskan code bill. One man whose lip was shot off at San Juan hill was on hand to ask the White House officials to try to get a bill, increasing his pension, rushed through one branch of Congress at the last minute. He succeeded in making a good impression, and if

ceeded in making a good impression, and if nothing was done for him it was because the situation was such that nothing could be done.

Attorney General Griggs spent some time conferring with the President about the neminations which had to be made under the Alaska bill. Most of these nominations had to be made out at the Department of Justice for the President's signature after he reached the Capitol.

The Red Cross Bill.

An interesting incident of the morning was the signing of the bill incorporating the American National Red Cross. For years the people who have carried on the work of organization under incorporation of the laws of the District of Columbia have tried to secure the recognition of Congress and the protection which an act of that kind would give the Red Cross. Congress has taken no action until this ses sion. The President signed the bill in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross; Gen. W. H. Sears, Mrs Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, Representative Ridgely and others.

In signing the bill President McKinley congratulated Miss Barton on the splendid ongratulated Miss Barton on the splendid work that has been done by the Red Cross, especially during and since the Spanish-American war. He said this work had appealed to him. After affixing his name the President said Miss Barton deserved the pen with which he had signed the bill if she desired it. In a few words of reply Miss Barton accepted, saying she would always appreciate and cherish the pen.

Miss Barton said to a representative of The Star that the law would enable the incorporators to extend and perfect the organization throughout the United States, and work in that direction will begin at once. State organizations and auxiliary societies will be created by the national body, and under the law will be protected against fraud. Up to this time, Miss Barton said, the Red Cross had no way of protecting itself against impostors seeking contributions in the name of the society and wearing the emblems of the organization. The charter will give the Red Cross complete control of its work and will enable it to rapidly extend an organization that has been cramped in many ways. It is believed by Miss Barton and other incorporators that the American Red Cross will become one of the wealthest organization and other incorporators that the American Red Cross will become one of the wealthest organizations. porators that the American Red Cross will

Some Local Callers.

Dr. C. V. Pettys, president of the Asso clated Survivors of the 6th Army Corps, left an invitation at the White House today for the President to attend a flag rais ing at Fort Stevens, D. C., on June 14 The President will give the invitation consideration. Rev. W. H. Brooks, Rev. A. P. Miller and

Dr. J. Mitchell Hall, prominent colored people of the District, called at the White House to give their indorsement to the candidacy of Captain Meredith for chief of the bureau of engraving and printing.

Representative Otey of Virginia called to ask the appointment of F. W. Griffin of Bedford county, Va., as a lieutenant in the army.

Oregon Election Satisfactory. Senator Simon of Oregon was among those who called to take farewell. The

President expressed satisfaction with the result of the election in Oregon. Both he and Senator Simon believe the republican majority would have been greater had the interest in the election been deeper. A Boy Pardoned. .

President McKinley has signed a pardor for James McCall, one of the inmates of the Maryland reform school. McCall, boy of about fifteen years, was sentence nearly a year ago at Macon, Ga., to spend his boyhood days in the reform school for stealing some small government article. He is suffering from consumption and will die if he remains in the school.

No White House Dog.

A New York paper published today story of the alleged capture by dog catchers of Mrs. McKinley's per Log. The story might be true if Mrs. McKinley and ever had a pet dog since coming to the White House. There have been no dogs in the White House in years. Cats are likewise kept away. In fact, Mrs. McKinley has no pets of the animal kind.

Accompanied by His Cabinet. When the President went to the Capitol at noon he was accompanied by six or

seven members of the cabinet and by Sec retary Cortelyou. Assistant Secretary Pru-den, who handles all the bills to be signed and that are signed, went to the Capitol ahead of the President. Ex-Gov. Francis Calls. Former Governor Francis headed a dele

ration of citizens of St. Louis who called at the White House yesterday afternoor and conferred with the President in re gard to the early issue, through the State Department, of invitations to foreign governments to take part in the exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903 in celebration be held at St. Louis in 1903 in celebration of the Louisiana purchase. Before leaving for home the delegation will hold a conference with the Secretary of State on the same subject. The purpose is to issue these invitations at as early a date as possible. Today's Nominations.

Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio was today ominated to be agent on the part of th United States, under the conventions for a claims commission concluded between th United States and Chile May 27, 1897. Other nominations were: Postmasters: Pennsylvania, Chas. Claw

on, Mercer; Massachusetts, Charles J. hepherd, Waltham; North Carolina, J. Z. Shepherd, Waltham; North Carolina, J. Z. Waller, Burlington. Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, to be ensign

New Alaskan Officers. The President sent to the Senate today

Money spent in continu-

ous advertising in the daily press draws interest that is compounded daily.

A BUSINESS AXIOM.

TARRIED TO DEBATE

Armor Plate Occupied the Attention of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT PROGRAM DELAYED

Hitch Over the Naval Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE TAKES A RECESS

Congress today entered upon the last day of the present session. The members of both branches looked tired and worn as relating to the District of Columbia after going to the Capitol:

H. R. 3597—To incorporate Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Associations. While the sessions lasted practically all night, the exciting scenes and incidents of

former days were missing. The Senate held a short executive vession at 11:40, after which the civil appropriation, the Naval Academy and the general deficiency bills were presented and adopted. The sundry civil bill was a complete agreement except one item, relating to Nevada claims. The naval conferees were deadlocked on the armor plate provision. There was a complete agreement on the deficiency bill. The Military Academy bill was passed and sent to the President. At 2:30 this morning the enate went into executive session, after which a recess was taken until 10 o'clock.

The House during the early hours of the morning was without a quorum until 3:30 o'clock. A recess was then taken until 8

Seven hours after the close of last night's session, at 10 a.m. today, the Senate reconvened to prepare for final adjournment. A score of senators only were present. The aval and sundry civil appropriation bills remained in conference, all others having

this morning

een agreed to. The usual routine business of the Senate practically was abandoned today. Only wo or three new bills and resolutions were presented. One of the latter was introduced by Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) and directed the committee on civil service to investigate the charges made against the administration of the appraiser's office at the port of New York. It was agreed to without ob-

Mr. Carter secured the passage of a bill providing for the increase to \$375,000 of the imit of cost for the public building at Helena, Mont. A recess was then taken to await the

presentation of conference reports. Proposed Adjournment.

sentatives' calendar, compiled by Tally Clerk Wakefield of the official staff of the When the Senate reconvened at 10:30 Mr. Allison reported from the committee on appropriations the House concurrent reso-House, and gives the following data: Numlution providing for final adjournment at 3 ber of days in session, 137; bills introduced, p.m. today. The committee had made no amendment. It was permitted temporarily 12,152; total passed, 1,215; public acts, 283;

12,152; total passed, 1,215; public acts, 283; private acts, 932; extent of Congressional Record, 7,081 pages.

The bulk of this business far exceeds the work of first sessions of the four preceding Congresses and in a much shorter time. The shortest of these preceding first sessions was 175 days, as against 137 days this session. The greatest number of bills at these longer sessions has been 10,639 as against 12,152 today, and the highest total of acts heretofore 723, as against 1,215 at present. The magnitude of the work is said to be unprecedented. amendment. It was permitted temporarily to lie on the table.

Mr. Hale presented a conference report on the naval appropriation bill. It was a disagreement upon all questions that have been in dispute for three or four days. Mr. Hale explained that the armor plate question was the great stumbling block to agreement. He explained that the House conferees refused to accede to the Senate proposition and the Senate was confronted therefore with the same question substanproposition and the Senate was confronted therefore with the same question substantially as had been presented in the beginning. No price had been agreed upon by the conferces because the House conferces believed the price should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The House conferces insisted that their proposition should be passed upon by a vote of the Senate.

he Senate. Mr. Hale thought there was force in this demand. He said Mr. Penrose had a proposition to offer which he would be glad to have the Senate pass upon.

Mr. Penrose's Proposition. Mr. Penrose then offered the following proposition: "That the Secretary of the

Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which in his judgment is reasonable and equitable, but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a site for and to erect and the sum of \$4,000,000 is hereby appro-priated toward the erection of said facory."
Mr. Butler insisted that what he wanted

Mr. Butler insisted that what he wanted was a government armor plant, and he would be willing to pay almost any price for armor that is needed now provided that the construction of an armor plant by the government were made mandatory.

Mr. Chandler objected to leaving the factor to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. Congress ought not, he maintained, shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the Secretary of the Navy. That would be a cowardly thing to do. Congress alone should adjust this question.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) favored the proposition offered by Mr. Penrose. It was, in his belief, a question whether Congress at this session should pass a naval appropriation bill or not. He maintained that the House was quite as powerful a body in this maton or not. He maintained that the House was quite as powerful a body in this matter as the Senate. It had quite as much right to its opinion as had the Senate. The matter had to be settled "now and here," said he, and while the Senate might

The matter had to be settled "now and here," said he, and while the Senate might regard the House as obstinate it was not possible for either branch to be coerced by the other. Under the proposition of Mr. Penrose he was satisfied the government would get its armor for \$445 a ton.

At this point a bill was called up by Mr. Allison appropriating \$55,500 for the payment of the salaries of officials of the district of Alaska. It was passed.

Debate on the armor question was then resumed.

The proposition of the instance of the naval committee, supported the original committee proposition. He did not approve of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. He urged that the committee proposition be insisted upon and that the responsibility be placed squarely upon the House.

Mr. Tillman Opposed.

Mr. Tillman Opposed.

Mr. Tillman attacked the amendment offered by Mr. Penrose. "The chaiman of the naval committee" (Hale), said he, "has de clared that the government is being robbed and that the armor trust has a knife at the government's throat. And now it is proposed to let them cut the government's We are face to face with a scandal as infamous as any in our history, second not even to the great Credit Mo biller scandal."

"I resent that statement," interjected Mr. Penrose, vehemently and with evident feeling. "I resent the statement that there is any suspicion of scandal in this or any amendment which I propose. I consider my notion of the proper way for the government to transact its business to be on a standard as any set up by the

"I am making no personal allusions," replied Mr. Tillman. "I am simply stating facts that are indisputable. The influences behind the House in this matter are the shipbuilders and the armor many

station. On Saturday night Rear Admiral Farquhar gave a handsome dinner on board the flagship to the assistant secretary, at which were present Rear Admiral Luce, Captain Mahan and other officers. The assistant secretary expresses himself as greatly pleased with the condition of the naval properties at Newport. ers."
Mr. Hale challenged the last statement, saying he did not believe any such influ-